

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 11.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

Intimations.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURAHIAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

From THIS DATE, and during the absence of
Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN
will act as Secretary.

W. REINERS,
Chairman, Board of Directors.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [85]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser, as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CANNY.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING and RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account-Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant style with Best
Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED, EX
"PÉRIO,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PÂTE DE FOIE GRAS.

VOIX DE VEAU TRUFFÉE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LIONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIAUSD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS.

for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

WINE S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

BRANDY.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

LIQUEURS.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAROSE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEONVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET IN WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH'S
NEW AND POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Fils d'Antony.....Alex. Bouvier.
Sauvageonne.....A. Theuriot.
Le Comte Kappanyani.....Victor Meignan.
La Fille de Nana.....Sirey and Leveillé.
Le Roman d'un Spahi.....Pierre Loti.
La Femme Séparée.....Sacher-Masoch.
Le Plan d'Hélène.....Adolphe Racot.
La Séduction de Savine.....L. Staphinax.
Le Fils Adultérin.....Edouard Cadol.
Les Mystères du Harem.....Parseval Des Schènes.
L'Affaire Matapan.....Fortune de Boisgobey.
Le Manoir des Cèphalaires.....M. Maryan.
Chiffon.....Alfred Assollant.
Le Vénus d'Alain.....Th. Bentzon.
Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes.....L. Desnoyers.
Madame ou Mademoiselle.....X. Aubryet.
Le Nabob.....A. Daudet.
Nana.....E. Zola.

JUST ARRIVED.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK.

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER."

190 ILLUSTRATIONS.—PRICE \$3.00.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARETTES, and SETS OF
COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'
and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crevel
Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Lace, Hosiery
Gloves, &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,
and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
THEIR
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to

H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, ex "GLENROY,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST OF ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION
DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, [16]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prices at every Exhibition;
and for Volgländer and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 35, Queen's-road Central. [10]

T. ALGAR and COMPANY HOUSE and
ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE PARIS OPERA BOUFFE
COMPANY,

HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY
WILL GIVE

THIS EVENING,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1882,

THEIR LAST PERFORMANCE.

AT THE ABOVE THEATRE, WHEN

"LA VIE PARISIENNE,"

OPERA BOUFFE, IN THREE ACTS WILL BE
PRESENTED.

MUSIC BY OFFENBACH.

CHARACTERS.

LE BRESILLEN.....Mr. PONTET.

FRICK.....Mr. PONTET.

LE MAJOR.....Mr. PONTET.

ERNEST.....Mr. PONTET.

LE BARON DE GONDREMARCK.....Mr. BEGUIN.

ROBINET.....Mr. RICHARD.

GARDEFEN.....Mr. FERNAND.

ALPHONSE.....Mr. LALLEMAND.

WALTER.....Mr. EMMAUEL.

GABRIELLE.....Mme. ROSINA RAGANI.

LA BARONNE DE GONDREMARCK.....Mme. PONTET.

MEILLA.....Mme. HERMIENCE.

LEONIE.....Mme. MIRYBEL.

MARIE.....Mme. HERMIENCE.

M. LADISLAS, CHEF D'ORCHESTRE.

A Grand Piano, by Messrs. Collard and Collard,
of London, will be used.

DIRECTEUR, M. PONTET.

Dress Circle.....\$2

Pit.....\$1

Tickets to be had at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Doors open at Half-past Eight, commence at
Nine o'clock.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1882. [87]

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *à la carte*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND

Manufacturers of the following AERATED WATERS, viz: SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI. CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON. THE DISPENSARY, FOOSHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to 'The Editor,' and those on business 'The Manager,' and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

It must be allowed that it would be difficult to find a more discriminating and impartial judge of the political questions agitating the Far East than the distinguished traveller and scientist, Baron Von NORDENSKIÖLD, whose "Voyage of the Vega" has just been received with enthusiasm throughout Europe and America. Baron Von NORDENSKIÖLD thus emphatically records his opinion, in a work destined to rank high amongst the most valuable contributions to knowledge and science which this eventful century has produced.

I have embraced with great interest the opportunity, which my coming in contact with the principal men of Hongkong afforded, of getting a glance into the political relations which prevailed in this vigorous and promising colony. At first sight they appeared to be by no means satisfactory. Peace and unanimity evidently did not prevail; for dissatisfaction with the Governor was loudly expressed by many of the Europeans settled in Hongkong. He favoured, they said, the Chinese in an exceedingly partial way, and mitigated their punishments to such a degree that Hongkong would soon become a place of refuge for all the robbers and thieves of Canton. At the time of our visit an instructive parliamentary debate on a small scale was proceeding in the Legislative Council of the city. The controversy was carried on with a certain bitterness, but with a proper observance of the parliamentary procedure customary in the mother country. The eloquent leader of the opposition had evidently, as is usual in such cases, the general feeling of the Europeans on his side. It, or they, appeared to be pretty well agreed that the only means of protecting themselves against evil-doers from the great heavenly empire would be to punish them in an inhuman way when they were taken in the act. To an outsider, however, it appeared that the Governor not only had humanity and justice on his side but also acted with a true insight into the future. When he came to the colony the corporal punishments to which the Chinese were condemned were exceedingly barbarous, although mild in comparison with those common in China—a state of things which the opposition brought forward in defence of the severer punishments. Prisoners were repeatedly flogged with the cat, often with the result that they were attacked by incurable consumption: they were prepared for the punishments by being subjected for some time to a starvation diet of rice and water; they were branded when they left the prison, &c. Proceeding on the view that the greatest security for a Colony such as Hongkong lies in the affection which is cherished for it by the numerous native population, the Governor had sought to protect them from unjust attacks by Europeans. Considering that too barbarous punishments are likely rather to promote than to deter from the commission of crimes, in consequence of the protection the criminal in such a case may reckon upon from sympathising fellow-creatures, and that mild punishments are the first condition of a good protective police, the Governor had diminished the floggings, forbidden the public infliction of the punishment, given a reprieve in cases where "by mistake" or by evasion of the letter of the law, extra strokes had been given to criminals, exchanged the regulation cat for the rattan, abolished the preliminary starvation diet and the branding, improved the prisons, &c. All this was now loudly complained of by the European merchants, but was approved by the Chinese subjects in the Colony, who were, however, dissuaded from making any contrary demonstrations. When we came afterwards to other English possessions we found that the inhabitants were often more or less in conflict with the authorities, but nowhere was there anything to prevent

the opposition from endeavouring to promote their views by public meetings or by addresses in newspapers and pamphlets. In this way a pretty active political life arises early, and this is probably one of the main conditions of the capacity of the English colonies for self government, for their vigour and influence on the surrounding country. It will in truth be highly interesting to see what influence will be exerted on the great neighbouring empire if Mr. Hennessy's policy will reference to the Chinese settled in Hongkong be carried out, and they be converted into fellow-citizens conscious that they are protected by law in person and property, that they do not require to crawl in the dust before any authority, and that, so long as they keep within the limits of the law, they are quite safe from the oppression of all officials and in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which English laws confer upon the citizen.

It is evident that the opponents of Governor HENNESSY unwittingly pay him too high a compliment when they identify him so completely with a policy of equity and conciliation to subject races. His Excellency is one of a small but influential party of public servants under the Crown who are fearlessly battling for impartiality and consideration to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether they be white, black, or yellow in colour.

Our contemporaries are as ignorant of the view and opinions held by many of the officials they have lately been suggesting as probable successors to Governor HENNESSY in Hongkong as they are on most of the general subjects they touch upon; for it has long been well known that Sir ARTHUR GORDON, who is one of the officials that comes in for their praise, is even more pronounced in his policy to native races than the high officer whose character they are both of them so fond of traducing. There can be no uncertainty about Sir ARTHUR GORDON's opinions, as it is not so long since he publicly declared at Edinburgh, when touching on this policy, that it was with a feeling of pride and satisfaction he was able to say that in every colony he had administered he had been petitioned against by the white population.

A brother of the late Earl of Aberdeen, Sir ARTHUR comes of a distinguished Scotch family, and might fairly be expected to be a popular governor here, where the Scotch element so largely prevails, were it not for these heretical opinions; and though the *Daily Press* so complacently regards his advent to this Colony, we fancy that he would not be here long before we should have a second edition of "the cry" or rather "lie" from Hongkong.

REFERRING to the alteration in the departure of the P. & O. mail steamer from Shanghai, the *Courier of Monday* last, says:—Mr. A. Lind, the agent of the P. & O. Company in Shanghai, issued an express to-day to the effect that the company's steamers will be despatched, after the departure of the *Katsur-i-Hind*, on Thursdays in place of Wednesdays, as at present. The first departure will commence on the 16th February, on which date the *Thibet* will leave. In the event of the Messageries Company following in the footsteps of the P. & O., the break in the Chinese New Year's Holidays will be avoided, and no doubt will be welcomed by the mercantile community generally.

REFERRING to one of its contemporaries the *Japan Mail* says:—"Apparently it is a congenial pastime with a certain class of writers to rake up the embers of an old dispute, and if possible set the parties by the ears again. But there is little probability that many persons will be deceived by the mischievous inferences drawn by a local contemporary from the story of the action taken by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha during the silk trouble. The simple facts are that, when all possibility of a compromise seemed hopeless, steps were taken to obtain credits in Europe with a view to direct shipment. Those credits were obtained, though not through the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the fact that they were not used proves conclusively that the Japanese silk-dealers maintained from the beginning, namely, that they would have regarded direct shipment as a virtual failure of their scheme."

THE mortality among the soldiers in the hospitals at Manouba and Goletta shows no signs of diminution. The appearance of many cases of diphtheria causes grave anxiety. The Minister of War has telegraphed that he is considering a project for the return of most of the troops. It is even said that General Logerot's column may terminate its march at Sfax. The Bey has imposed a contribution of 6,000,000 fr. on the town of Sfax. The inhabitants are now endeavouring to raise a loan in order to pay the amount. The military authorities are investigating the charges of wholesale corruption which have been brought against a Tunisian general. Renewed Arab agitation is reported towards the southern frontier, and is stated to be assuming serious proportions. The result of an investigation into the present state of the interior of the Regency shows that nearly 100,000 Arabs have left their habitual camping grounds, and that only one quarter of the usual quantity of grain has been sown. From Algiers it is reported that altogether 400 persons, of whom 200 were natives, have perished in floods caused by the bursting of the Pergau dam. A violent hurricane swept over Tunis and its environs on the night of Dec. 14. Many tents were carried away by the tempest. A wall at Medjez was blown down, killing five men of the 127th Regt. of the line, and wounding seven others, three seriously.

ACCORDING to the last return prepared by the Municipal Authorities of Tokyo, the population of that city—i.e. of the fifteen urban divisions constituting the Eastern Capital—is 662,364. Of this total the number qualified to vote for the election of members of the City Assembly is 6,025, viz:—Nobles and shizoku, 2,981; farmers, 32; artisans, 186; and merchants, 2,826. While the number qualified for election is 2,079, viz:—Nobles and shizoku, 388; farmers, 13; and merchants and artisans, 1,678.—*Japan Mail*.

REFERRING to the Austro-Hungarian dispute with Roumania, the Vienna *Freidenkblatt*, the organ of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, publishes a leading article on December 15th in which it says:—"If the Roumanian press think that Austria-Hungary will now put forward claims or adopt retaliatory measures they may indeed be at ease and will have long to wait. It is not our Government, but that of Bucharest, which now has to act. Austria-Hungary has replied to an offensive indiscretion with a step worthy of her position as a Great Power, and it is, therefore, now a matter for Roumania, as the offending party, to decide whether she will give the satisfaction demanded. If it be refused the Austrian Government will know what it has to do. The course its action will take has been distinctly shown by the instructions given to Count Hoyos-Sprinzstein, from which the further consequences may easily be deduced. We may, however, presume that in leading Roumanian circles it will be appreciated in good time what it would mean for Roumania to lose all friendly relations with a state on the support of which she has principally to rely in case of any European questions arising. The notion that Roumania might easily escape from the present *cul-de-sac* by the mediation of other Powers rests, it seems to us, upon an error. In this affair of honour Austria-Hungary has to deal with Roumania alone, and cannot accept any mediation of a third party. The provocation came from Roumania, and the matter can only be settled direct and by Roumania alone. The sooner that is recognised and acted upon in Bucharest, the better it will be for Roumania."

A VIENNA correspondent communicates the following reports with reference to the insurrectionary movement in Russia:—A telegram from St. Petersburg, sent by post to the frontier, states that in the Peski quarter 200 persons have been arrested. An officer was pursued by the police and escaped into a house, in which he could not be found. A letter from St. Petersburg contains details of a visit paid by two unknown gentlemen of distinction to the commander of the St. Paul Fortress. They entreated him to place a splendid wreath on the tomb of the deceased Emperor, whose memory they said they revered. The commander thanked them, and they withdrew without giving their names. The ribbon of the wreath bore the inscription:—"To Alexander the Third, who is soon to die." A report is current in St. Petersburg that another mine assassination plot has been discovered at Gatchina, and that several officers have been arrested. The Odessa papers state that the simultaneous police raids in all the quarters of that city on November 20th and 21st last, resulted in the arrest of no fewer than 1,348 persons, whose aspect or proceedings were considered to justify suspicion, or who were not provided with satisfactory evidence of their identity. Among them were 179 women. The troops who supported the police on the occasion, were composed of eleven and a half companies of infantry and 126 mounted Cossacks. A subscription has been started for the erection of a monument at Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland, in commemoration of the Polish poet and patriot, Mickiewicz.—*Overland Mail*.

REFERRING to fires in Yokohama, the *Japan Mail* says:—"The settlement, hitherto fortunate as regards that terrible fire-season most of us know so well, was disturbed at a little before seven o'clock on Monday morning by an alarm of fire. Either the lookout kept was not good, or the fingers were very sparing of the bells, for the usual alarm was not given until most of our foreign and native population was on its way to the scene of the conflagration, which was the fine building, No. 75, occupied by Dr. Perkins (now absent), Mr. Grauert and others. With great promptness both manual and steam fire engines made their appearance and were pouring their streams, those of the latter being particularly good, upon the building. The fire evidently had originated in the upper story, but how we have been unable to ascertain. Ladders were placed for firemen who broke out the venetian blinds and allowed an entrance for the jets of water. Meantime, other volunteers, European and native alike, were actively engaged in removing the books and papers, safes, &c., from the various offices. It was soon broad daylight and a warm sun was grateful to the firemen, most of them drenched with icy cold water. Fears were entertained for some time of the large godown adjacent catching fire, but the efforts to save it proved successful. Gradually the fire began to blaze through the roof, and every now and then a crash and a cloud of smoke told of destruction. However, the engines worked with a will; and the fire was well in hand, in fact conquered, when, with an unusual unanimity, all the water gave out; and before the engines could join on more hose, or shift their positions, or take any steps to obtain supplies from a longer distance, the flames had the upper hand again. The Victoria got her hose into the well by the Roman Catholic Church and soon was sending up a good stream again; but ladders and poles were now of no more use, and the tottering walls of the upper story one by one succumbed to these, or their own weight of stability. By 10 a.m. everything was virtually over, one engine remaining in case of need. Had there been a strong wind blowing there might have been a different tale to tell. We are glad to note a great improvement on the confusion only too noticeable in bygone years. Everything went regularly and smoothly, and the only regrettable incident was the falling of the water supply. The native firemen showed their usual readiness and several had very narrow escapes, but luckily we have no injuries to report."

The Legislative Council will meet on Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

The Danish steamer *Asia* came out of Kowloon Dock this morning. The *Anker Head* will undock at Aberdeen this morning.

We note that the offices of the Messageries Maritimes Company in Paris have been removed to the Rue Vignon, Boulevard de la Madeleine.

A telegram from London dated the 1st inst. states that the new French Premier, M. Freycinet, has issued a very peaceful and moderate programme.

We are informed by Messrs. G. R. Stevens & Co., that the steamer *Meath* left Sydney for Hongkong via Ports of call yesterday and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

As will be seen by a brief summary of the judgment given by the Full Court this morning in the case of *de Graça v. Pitman*, which appears in another column, the decision arrived at by the special jury who tried the case has been overturned, and a verdict entered for the defendant.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR F. W. SULLIVAN, K.C.B., landed at Murray Pier this afternoon, under a salute from the shore battery, and was received by a guard of honour, with the band, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. His Excellency the Governor's Aide-de-camp, Lieut. C. C. Cox, R.I.F., accompanied the Admiral to Government House.

We have received from the Macao Commissioners who were appointed to make a collection of the natural products and manufactures of Macao and Timor, a very courteous invitation to attend the public exhibition of the same which will be held in the Royal senate Hall, on Sunday next the 5th inst. The collection will be forwarded to the Lisbon Museum by the transport *Africa*.

THE ST. PETERSBURG *Novosti* states that the military authorities are considering the organisation of military settlements on the Chinese frontier of Siberia. It is proposed to exempt the peasants in the border districts from the payment of taxes, and to furnish them with arms. In the Russian Budget for 1880 the Central Asian expedition and preparations for a China war are credited with an expenditure of 267,000,000 roubles.

WE would remind our readers that the Paris Opera Bouffes Company will perform at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, Offenbach's famous comic opera "La Vie Parisienne." The success which has attended the representation of this sparkling *comédie* all the world over, should certainly attend the performance by M. Pontet's Company in the City Hall, and we expect and hope to see a large and appreciative audience. True talent deserves public patronage.

A RECENT number of the Transactions of the Statistical Society contains a table showing that total number of newspapers published in Japan last year (June 1881) was 68, that of periodicals being 134. The latter was thus divided:—periodicals on literature, 41; on politics, 27; on education, 20; on economy, 19; on religion, 12; on hygiene, 8; on law, 6, and on military affairs, 1. This is certainly a very moderate allowance for a country with thirty-five millions of fairly educated inhabitants.—*Japan Mail*.

A TELEGRAM was received from London yesterday to the effect that the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord Rosebery, in a speech to his constituents, laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining control in Egypt. There must surely be some mistake here. The Earl of Rosebery is not a member of the House of Commons, so it is difficult to understand who his constituents are. This rising young statesman sits and votes in the House of Lords as Baron Rosebery, and his actual position in the Gladstone Administration is Secretary for Scotch affairs.

THE annual anniversary of the birth of Mahomed was celebrated in the Mosque on Wednesday, 1st February, at 8.30 p.m. In front of the Mosque a temporary pavilion had been erected, the columns of which were festooned with evergreens, and decorated with choice flowers and fancy Japanese lanterns. The interior of the Mosque was tastefully decorated in the Oriental fashion, and lit up with chandeliers; the yard surrounding the building and the compounds were also illuminated with Japanese and Chinese lamps, which gave the place quite a brilliant appearance. Most of the lamps had Arabic inscriptions—verses from the Koran—written on them, those at the entrance to the building being most conspicuous. The Mahomedan members of the community assembled to celebrate this religious festival with the usual marks of profound reverence and respect. The ceremonies were concluded most satisfactorily by a *Air* held yesterday afternoon which was attended by a very large number of the Mahomedans in the Colony.

AMONGST the passengers by the P. & O. steamer *Cathay*, which arrived here last night, is Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, K.C.B., who this morning hoisted his flag on the *Inconstant*, vice the Earl of Clanwilliam, promoted. Sir F. W. Sullivan was midshipman in the *Castor* during Caffre war; 1852-53 (medal); mate of the *London* before Sebastopol (Crimean and Turkish medals, Sebastopol clasp, sardinian medal). Commander; promoted for valuable assistance rendered during the successful operations of H.M. Troops in New Zealand 1859 (New Zealand medal); was also present at the attack on rebel positions at Rangariri, 30th November, 1863, and for four months as second and Chief of the staff to Commodore Wiseman 1863-64; promoted C.B. 25th February, 1864; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1st January, 1877, to 30th December, 1879, when promoted Commodore, the thanks of Sir Barle Frere and the Colonial Government, and the Local Parliament at Cape Town, for assistance rendered by the Naval Force landed against the Kafirs 1877-78; for these services he was created C.M.G., June, 1878; was also Commodore at the Cape from commencement of the Zulu War till 16th March, 1879; F.R.G.S., K.C.B., 27th November, 1879.

SUPREME COURT.—THIS DAY.

DE GRAÇA V. PITMAN.—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Judgment on the appeal in this celebrated case was delivered by Acting Chief Justice Snowden and Mr. Justice Russell this morning. It will be remembered that the case was tried before the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury, when a verdict was returned for the Governor of Macao, and that, on appeal by the defendant, a rule nisi was granted that the plaintiff should show cause why there should not be a new trial, or why the verdict should not be entered for the defendant on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and contrary to the ruling of the Judge; and also on the ground that the cheque, which was drawn partly at Macao and filled up in Hongkong, bore the ordinary two cents stamp of the banks of this colony—was improperly stamped, as it ought to have been stamped as a foreign bill of exchange under the Stamp Ordinance of 1866 and 5 of 1868.

Acting Chief Justice Snowden, after going over the whole of the important evidence adduced at the trial, delivered a lengthy and most elaborate judgment. His Lordship carefully went into the legal aspects of the case, and quoted numerous authorities bearing upon the points at issue. In conclusion he said:—"After considering this case very carefully in every aspect, I am unable to alter the view I entertained at the trial, that a verdict ought to be returned for the defendant. I cannot see how he can be held liable for the cheque (if it is one) under the circumstances of the case, which present many difficult features. I must guard myself from being supposed to lay it down that a man who gives a blank acceptance or cheque is at liberty to revoke the authority implied by the law in furtherance of the negotiability of such instrument, whenever he pleases; for instance, if it had got into the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value without notice of any infirmity of title. That has been decided too clearly to be contested, I think; and the plaintiff would be entitled to the advantages of this position, although he only occupies it by an admitted manipulation of the paper to which the defendant put his name. But I am of opinion that upon the state of the facts in this case (and all the cases cited have been decided according to their special circumstances), the defendant had a right to revoke the authority which it is implied by law he gave the plaintiff to make the piece of paper a negotiable instrument after the sale to Wong Wo had been resigned, and the consideration for which it had been given had wholly failed. It had never got into circulation, and as part of the deposit was not liable to forfeiture. The evidence in this suit has been very meagre in some important points. The plaintiff, the Governor of Macao, did not appear to support his case; the defendant is deprived of the evidence of the Baron do Cereal and Mr. Silva, who will not incur the risk of giving evidence in his favour, displacing the Governor, although they have his permission to attend as witnesses. Wong Wo has been imprisoned at Macao since June 25th, and is still a prisoner under a judgment which he has confessed for more than \$300,000 damages for loss on the resale of the farm. All these persons could have thrown much light upon this transaction in one way or another, but still I do not think that they would appear if a new trial were granted. For these reasons, I think that the verdict found by the jury for the plaintiff must be set aside, and a judgment entered for the defendant."

Mr. Justice Russell regretted that he had been unable to bring himself to the same view of the case as the learned Acting Chief Justice, and after dealing at length both with the facts and law of the case, quoting largely from previously decided actions of a somewhat similar character said:—"Either on the ground put by Baron Pollock, or the ground of authority which was irrevocable, on his undertaking to be answerable for the cheque when it was filled up—as was said by Lord Ellenborough, I think the plaintiff, Mr. Pitman, is bound to pay the cheque. He has his remedy against Wong Wo. He lent the money no doubt for Wong Wo, or advanced it for him; but the Macao Government took the cheque for present and valuable consideration, in good faith, without notice of any condition between Mr. Pitman and Wong Wo, and acted, and were allowed to act, on the cheque as a valid order to their own great detriment, and the plaintiff (Pitman), in my opinion, with all deference, ought to bear the loss. I may add that the attempt of the defendant to get back his cheque from Wong Wo was calculated to throw the plaintiff off his guard."

The decision arrived at by the special jury has therefore been set aside, and a verdict entered for Mr. Pitman, the defendant in the original suit.

FREEMASONRY.

THE NEW DISTRICT GRAND MASTER FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce—and we are certain that our satisfaction will be shared by every Freemason in the district—that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of English Freemasons, has appointed Brother Catchick Paul Chater to be District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China. Although it was generally felt that the unanimous expression of opinion from all the lodges in Hongkong in favour of V. W. Brother Chater's appointment would have great weight with the Grand Lodge, there were a good many Masons who believed that the high office of District Grand Master might be offered to the late Deputy, V. W. Bro. Stanley Adams. However, by the English mail last night, V. Wor. Bro. Chater received a letter from Colonel Shadwell Clarke, the Grand Secretary, informing him of his appointment, and containing his certificate signed by the Prince of Wales himself. That the honors paid to V. W. Bro. Chater by this high appointment have been richly merited, are evidenced by the eminent services rendered by our new District Grand Master to the cause of Freemasonry, in

Post Office.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama.—*Diomed*, to-morrow, the instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—*Per Emeralda*, to-morrow, 4th instant, at 9.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—*Per Niigata Maru*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—*Per Laertes*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Pernambuco*, to-morrow, 4th instant, at P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—*Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—*Per Consolata* on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Straits Settlements, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Europe, via Trieste.—*Per Hungaria*, Monday, the 6th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 is now somewhat out of date, a revised issue printed in the *Hongkong Directory and List for the Far East* for 1882, which succeeds all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "KAISAR HIND," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th February, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Batavia, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar*.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "PELHO," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th February, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras) the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar*.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL

N.M.N. Money Order Office closes.
 2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
 all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 3 P.M., Mails closed; except for Late Letters.
 3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late
 of 10 cents, r.v.l.
 3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely
 3.50 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on the
 the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents u
 time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (or SATURDAY if the
 departure be on Monday).
 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Of
 closes, except the night box, which is alw
 open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
 all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 11 A.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late f
 of 10 cents until.
 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entire
 11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on be
 the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents u
 time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. N
 commissioned officers', Bandmasters', N
 schoolmaster (not including the First Cl
 Writers or schoolmistresses may send half-ou
 letters to the United Kingdom by mail at
 rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which m
 be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongko
 stamps. By private steamer the postage is 1

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class a description must be stated in full on the letter the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class a description, with name of regiment, ship, &c. must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and sailors have no privileges.

prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of seal.

The attention of bookholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a check book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 100 10 Cent.
Postage, per 100 10 Cent.

Books, Patterns, and Commercial } 3 Cents
Papers, per 20 } 3 Cents
Newspapers & Prices Current, each } 1 Cent
Registration } 15 Cents
Do } 15 Cents
Commercial papers signify such papers as
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge
is the same as for Books, but all packets of an
under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send MUSTERS of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impossi-
ble to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It
is believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable to round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 18 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this De-
partment for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries
or to letters addressed to subordinate officers.
The shroffs told off to sell stamps should espe-
cially not be regarded as able to give correct
information. The Postal authorities have the
standard on all points on which enquiries are made.

may be required.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipts can also be stamped if required.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz. — Conductor, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

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